

**INQUI'SITOR**. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.  
In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,  
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryden.*

**TO INRA'IL**. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;  
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

**INROAD**. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurfion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*  
They make in Italy. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms,  
and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel  
Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,  
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,  
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The loss of Shrewsbury expos'd all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;  
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

**INSA'VABLE**. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

**INSA'NE**. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?  
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,  
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

**INSA'TIABLE**. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.]

Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

**INSA'TIABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

**INSA'TIABLY**. *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

**INSA'TIATE**. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

When my mother went with child  
Of that *insatiate* Edward, noble York,  
My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shak. R. III.*

*Insatiate* to pursue  
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,  
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst  
Of others rights, our quiet compos'd. *Phillips.*

**INSA'TISFA'CTION**. *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INSA'TURABLE**. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

**TO INSCRIBE**. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something.

In all you write to Rome, or else  
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*  
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,  
And with your golden darts, now useless grown,  
*Inscribe* a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.  
One ode, which pleas'd me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

**INSCRIPTION**. *n. f.* [*inscriptio*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,  
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

**INSCRUTABLE**. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,  
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable*! his equity  
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

**TO INSCULP**. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamp'd in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakespeare.*

**INSCULPTURE**. *n. f.* [from *in* and *sculpture*.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,  
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;  
And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which  
With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

**TO INSEAM**. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

**INSECT**. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Lat.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;  
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes  
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,  
Have held the scale of empire. *Thomson's Spring.*

**INSECTATOR**. *n. f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Lat.*

**INSECTILE**. *adj.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

*Insectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

**INSECTOLOGER**. *n. f.* [*insect* and *logos*.] One who studies or describes insects.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**INSECURE**. *adj.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. Not safe.

**INSECURITY**. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

**INSEMINATION**. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

**INSECUTION**. *n. f.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel  
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,  
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**INSENSATE**. *adj.* [*insense*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobrates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,  
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite,  
*Insensate* left, or to sense reprobrate,  
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

**INSENSIBILITY**. *n. f.* [from *in* and *sensibility*.]

1. Insensibility of flow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and thence which it next acquires. *Glaro.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

**INSENSIBLE**. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it within him? yes, to the dead: but will it not live with the *insensible* then? yes, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm.  
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,  
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought  
I then was passing to my former state  
*Insensible*, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise.  
You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

**INSENSIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

**INSENSIBLY**. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though the seem,  
*Insensibly* three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,  
Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought  
*Insensibly*. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

*Insensibly* came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

**INSEPARABILITY**. *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of

**INSEPARABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.] being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable.

**INSEPARABLE**. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,  
*Inseparable*, must with me along;  
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it.

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparably* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,  
*Inseparable* now the truth and lie;  
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

**INSEPARABLY**. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metal is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,  
*Inseparably* thine. *Milton.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO INSERT**. *v. a.* [*insero*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillin fect.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

**INSENSIBILITY**. *n. f.* [*insensibilitas*, French, from *insensible*.]

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It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

**INSERTION**. *n. f.* [*insertio*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]